व सिंहली भाषा में प्रसारित टेलीविजन ड्रामे प्रसारित करेंगे। उनका उद्देश्य डायरेक्ट एडवर्टाइजिंग परमोशन कैम्पेन करना है।

महोदय, श्रीलंका में प्राइवेट टेलीविजन कंपनी का आना इसी खतरे का सूचक है। इस कंपनी ने ऐसे सशक्त रिले केन्द्र की योजना बनाई है, जिससे इसके कार्यक्रमों को पूरे दक्षिण भारत में बिना किसी अतिरिक्त खर्च के सामान्य एण्टीना से देखा जा सकेगा और इसके लिए महंगे डिश एण्टीना लगाने की भी जरूरत नहीं होगी। डीजिटल तकनीक के कारण इसका प्रसारण भी स्पष्ट होगा और इस पर तमिल, अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी आदि भाषाओं के कार्यक्रम बराबर देखे जा सकेंगे। ये कार्यक्रम लोगों की रुचियों के अनुसार तैयार होंगे और भारतीय दूरदर्शन की पैठ को तोड़ना इसका मुख्य लक्ष्य होगा। इस तरह बिना एण्टीना के यू०एच०एफ० चैनल पर इसके कार्यक्रम जन-सामान्य के बीच लोकप्रियता अर्जित करेंगे और 20 करोड़ रुपए का विज्ञापन देने वाले दक्षिण भारत पर प्राइवेट टी०वी० कंपनी का अधिपत्य कायम होगा। भारतीय दूरदर्शन का बाजार और कार्यक्रम प्रभावित होगा। इससे भारतीय टी०वी० का अधिपत्य और सिमटेगा।

महोदय, इसका सबसे बड़ा खतरा भारतीय दूरदर्शन के नेटवर्क को तोड़ने और भारत विरोधियों द्वारा प्रचार माध्यम के रूप में इस्तेमाल किए जाने का है क्योंकि प्राइवेट हाथों में होने से इनके निरंकुश हो जाने की संभावना बढ़ेगी और साथ ही लोकप्रियता अर्जित करने की प्रक्रिया में जन-अभिरुचि भी विकृत होगी। ऐसे में, मैं सरकार से इस योजना के काट के लिए भारतीय दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों को उसके अनुरूप सशक्त बनाने, उसकी प्रसारण-क्षमता को सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में प्रभावशाली करने पर तत्काल ध्यान देकर कोई कारगर नीतिं बनाने की जोरदार शब्दों में मांग करती हूं ताकि दूरदर्शन के प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जाने से देश की एकता, अखण्डता तथा भारतीय संस्कृति को विकृत किए जाने के हमले से बचाया जा सके।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Let her make her points.

DR. BAPU KALDATE (Maharashtra): She is making, Sir.

श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, केबल टी०वी० और डिश-एण्टीना के प्रभाव ने न केवल भारतीय दर्शकों को तोड़ा है वरन् उसके बहाने भारतीय अस्मिता, भारतीय संस्कृति, परम्परा पर हमला बोला है और भारतीय दूरदर्शन के बाजार को भी व्यापक तौर पर प्रभावित किया है। आज हालत यह है कि लोगों ने भारतीय दूरदर्शन के घटिया कार्यक्रमों, अविश्वसनीय समाचारों और उबाऊ लंबे-चौड़े सीरियलों, घिसे-पिटे बहस के मुद्दों से खीझकर डिश-एण्टीना की ओर रुख कर लिया है और उसका वर्चस्व पूरी दुनिया में बढ़ रहा है। उनके कार्यक्रमों में उन्हें जीवन्तता और विविधता मिल रही है, रोचकता और मनोरंजकता भी। अभी डिश-एण्टीना प्रणाली अपेक्षाकृत महंगी है इसलिए उसकी आम आदमी तक पहुंच नहीं है पर उनकी योजनाएं जिस तरह सफल हो रही हैं उससे वह दिन दूर नहीं जब वह अपना नेटवर्क दुनिया के हर हिस्से में न फैला ले। ऐसे में भारतीय जनता के बीच भारतीय दूरदर्शन के लिए अभी जो थोड़ी-बहुत मांग है वह भी शेष नहीं रह जाएगी।

भारतीय दूरदर्शन अपने स्थापनाकाल से ही मूल उद्देश्य से अलग-थलग रहा और इस प्रक्रिया में दूरी-भाव और बढ़ा। यहां की जनता को स्वस्थ और यहां के परिवेश, संस्कृति, परम्परा के अनुसार प्रशिक्षित करने की कोशिश इस सशक्त माध्यम द्वारा कभी नहीं हुई। इसका उपभोक्ता संस्कृति के अनुसार बाजार बनाने और लोगों की रुचियां विकृत करने में इस्तेमाल अधिक हुआ, जन-रुचि परिष्कार में कम। लिहाजा, थोड़े ही सफर में लोगों का आस्थाभाव टूटने लगा और धीरे-धीरे इस माध्यम पर अन्य संचार माध्यमों का दबाव बढ़ा। इस क्षेत्र में प्राइवेट कंपनियों का अवतरण हुआ। इससे व्यावसायिकता के खतरे और गहरे हुए हैं।

आशा है, सरकार इस संवेदनशील मुद्दे पर गंभीरता से विचार करेगी कि हम किस तरह से श्रीलंका से जो टी०वी० प्रसारण अभी प्राइवेट कंपनी द्वारा होने जा रहा है, अगस्त में वह शुरू होने वाला है उसके प्रसार से हम कैसे बचें, जो हमारी संस्कृति पर आक्रमण होगा और हमारी जो विज्ञापन-आय है, मुख्य उद्देश्य उनका उसको मिलने से कम करना है। तो इससे कैसे बच सकें, इसके लिए योजनाएं सोची जानी चाहिएं।

Recent Killings of Indian Fishermen in Tamil Nadu by Sri Lankan Navy

SHRI S. MADHAVAN (Tamil Nadu): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the recent killings of

[Shri S. Madhavan]

fishermen of Tamil Nadu by the Sri Lankan Navy.

I would like to point out that the in human, brutal killings of Tamil Nadu fishermen by the ruthless Sri Lankan Navy are continuing in spite of several assurances given by the Government of India to protect the lives of Indian fishermen. Our own Navy Chief had openly declared that Indian fishermen were violating the maritime boundary line of Sri Lanka for fishing purposes.

This raises the question of fishing rights and navigation rights of Indian fishermen. The Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement was signed on 28-6-1974 and a statement was made in the Parliament on 23-7-1974.

At that time the elected Government of Tamil Nadu State protested against the surrender of our rights. The elected Parliament Members warned on the floor of the Parliament that the 1974 agreement would betray our country's interests, lives of thousands of fishermen would be in danger and it was going to be the base for a future war and a challenge to the nation. Their fears came true.

The 1974 agreement was described in the Parliament as unconstitutional, unholy, disgraceful, anti-national and unpatriotic.

The then Minister for Extenal Affairs intervened and gave a solemn assurance. I quote:

> "I wish to remind the hon'ble Members that in concluding this agreement the rights of fishing, pilgrimage and navigation, which both countries have enjoyed in the past, have been fully safeguarded for the future.
>
> The traditional rights of Indian fishermen and pilgrims to visit Kachchativu island will remain unaffected. The traditional navigation rights exercised by India and Sri Lanka in each other's waters will remain unaffected."

But in spite of these open published solemn assurances given by the then Minister for External Affairs, Sri Lankan Navy is resorting to the ruthless act of shoot at sight. The Government of India's begging the Sri Lankan Navy and its Government not to shoot the Indian fishermen but to take legal action against the Indian had no effect.

Why? This is because that the Sri Lankan Government is armed with Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement of 1976. This agreement was signed on March 23, 1976, just SO days after the dismissal of the elected Government of Tamil Nadu State. There was no discussion in the Parliament. There was no publicity to this agreement. The public of Tamil Nadu was not aware of this agreement.

There is nothing in 1976 agreement specifically against the traditional fishing rights of Indian fishermen and nothing to contradict the solemn assurances given by the Government of India to protect our traditional fishing rights.

But the letter written by the then Foreign Secretary of India on March 23, 1976, to the Sri Lankan Government threw a bomb shell on Tamil Nadu fishermen. I quote:

> "The fishing vessels and fishermen of India shall not engage in fishing in the historical waters, the traditional sea and the exclusive economic zone of Sri Lanka."

This clearly shows that the 1976 agreement is totally opposed to the interpretation and solemn assurances to safegaurd the fishing and navigation rights of Tamil Nadu fishermen made on the floor of the Parliament as per 1974 agreement.

The unpublished 1976 Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement, signed without the

knowledge of the elected Government of Tamil Nadu, is a death blow to the people of Tamil Nadu and its fishermen. safegaurd the fishing and navigation rights of Tamil Nadu fishermen made on the floor of the Parliament as per 1974 agreement.

The unpublished 1976 Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement, signed without the knowledge of the elected Government of Tamil Nadu, is a death blow to the people of Tamil Nadu and its fishermen. They were cheated.

MURASOLI MARAN

So, I urge upon the Government to revoke the letter written by the then Foreign Secretary, to abrogate the Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement of 1976, to take action to protect the traditional fishing rights of Tamil Nadu fishermen, to take back the Kachchativu island and give clear-cut directions to Indian Navy to prevent the Sri Lankan Navy from shooting to kill our fishermen.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Tamil Nadu): I also associate with what Mr. Madhavan said.

SHRI M. VINCENT (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I fully associate with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Madhavan.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): During the last Session for my specific question Mr. Eduardo Faleiro, gave an assurance that it will not be repeated. But this is being repeated every time. Our own fishermen, when they go in their own territorial waters, are attacked by the Sri Lankan Navy. The most shameful aspect is that the Indian Navy is looking as a mute spectator. There is no protection for the Indian fishermen in our own territory. *(Interruptions).*

SHRI M. VINCENT: Sir, the Indian fishermen are periodically killed in Indian waters by the Sri Lankan Navy. I fully associate with him.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Sir, I also associate only to the limited extent of our fishermen being harassed. Our Indian fishermen who go into the sea for the purpose of fishing are being harassed by the Sri Lankan Navy and also by the LTTE. And also the LTTE militants have killed the Indian fishermen. It is a shame on our part. *(Interruptions).* Persons who are claiming to be protecting the rights of Tamils have became murderers and started murdering the fishermen of our territory who go there. Sir, the Sri Lankan Navy is also causing harassment to our fishermen. To that extent I associate myself. *(Interruptions).* I would like to request the Government to intesify the Coast Guard and equip the Coast Guard along the line of the Indian Ocean so that our fishermen will be protected.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: He did not deny the fact that the Indian Navy is there like a lame duck.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, many of us did not understand and were not aware of the 1976 agreement at all. Earlier, once I took up the matter and thereafter I got a letter from the Minister. Then only I also came to know about the matter. The position has to be reviewed and we request the Government of India to review the whole position and see that the assurances given to the Tamil Nadu Government should not be at variance with the letter written by the Secretary, Foreign Affairs.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): I think the Government of India will take appropriate action.

[Shri G. Swaminathan]

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, the hon. Minister, Mr. Chidambaram is sitting here. I hope he will take up the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, these two agreements were discussed in Parliament when I became a Member of Parliament first in 1985 in the Lok Sabha. I had brought the 1974 agreement and the 1976 agreement to the notice of the House. The Government responded by giving its interpretation of the two agreements. If there is any other document which contradicts the tenor of the two agreements or the interpretation we placed on the two agreements, we shall...*(Interruptions).* Mr. Swaminathan has said that the 1976 agreement was not known to him. I have raised the 1976 agreement in the Lok Sabha. These two agreements were referred to in the Lok Sabha. The Government responded in 1985. We have received the assurances; if there is any other document or letter which appears to contradict what the 1974 and 1976 agreements protect for our fishermen, we will certainly look into it. I will convey it to the External Affairs Minister and request him to look into the matter and respond. *(Interruptions).*

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: The point Mr. Madhavan made was, the 1976 agreement went back.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is not correct. That is not our interpretation of the 1976 agreement. Mr. Madhavan has mentioned that a letter written on the 23rd of May seems to contradict it. That is what he said. I have heard him clearly. The 1974 and 1976 agreements were intended to protect Indian fishermen. I will convey your views to the External Affairs Minister. I myself have written to the External Affairs Minister when I was an MP. I have the correspondence with me. We will ensure that our rights are protected.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: I raised this matter in Parliament and I received a letter from the hon. Minister about a year back where he said about this 1976 agreement...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): This is enough. Please sit down.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: ...takes away the rights of the Indian fishermen. That is what I understand. And the letter is available. I will also send that letter to the hon. Minister because that has been written by the Minister. *(Interruptions).*

SHRI S. MADHAVAN: I have received that letter from the former Prime Minister...*(Interruptions)*...and the present External Affairs Minister contradicting the assurances given by the then Foreign Minister Mr. Swarn Singh on the floor of the Parliament.

Need to Construct Water Reservoirs in Drought Prone Areas of District Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh

श्री शिव प्रसाद चनपुरिया (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत बड़ी विडंबना है कि पानी से भरपूर नदी के किनारे के गांव सूखे की चपेट से ग्रस्त हैं और उसके निवासी रोटी के लिए मोहताज हैं। महोदय, जबलपुर जिले में एक नदी है जिसका नाम है छोटी महानदी। उसमें भरपूर पानी रहता है लेकिन आज तक आजादी के बाद से उस नदी को बांधकर आसपास की भूमि में सिंचाई की कोशिश किसी भी शासन ने नहीं की। हम बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएं चला रहे हैं और हमारी आठवीं योजना शुरू होने जा रही है लेकिन उस नदी के आसपास रहने वाले आदिवासियों की तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया और उसका परिणाम यह है कि हर वर्ष सूखे से उस नदी के आसपास के सैकड़ों गांव तबाह होते हैं, लोग भूख से तड़पते रहते हैं।

महोदय, यहां कोई उद्योग नहीं है। मैं केन्द्रीय शासन से आग्रह करूंगा कि वह कृपा करके उस नदी में दो जलाशय बना करके उस इलाके के निवासियों की जिंदगी सुधारें और वहां सूखे का स्थाई समाधान करें। वह एक